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small part in the exercises. The author dismisses as improbable the idea of supernatural agencies in the phenomena and explains them as psychological reactions to stimuli or pathological conditions similar to epilepsy, chorea, hysteria or ecstasy, the nervous diseases caused by continual mental excitement. It was this period of revival which caused many dissensions in the Protestant sects, notably among the Presbyterians. Of the results Miss Cleveland writes: "Undoubtedly the extravagances which characterize the Great Revival in the West did much to degrade, in the minds of the more thoughtful, the very ideals so vehemently insisted upon by its earnest promoters. . . . Making all due allowance for the excessive stress laid upon the emotional side of religious life, yet it remains clear that the Great Revival stimulated the religious life of the country as a whole, and did much to develop the region west of the Alleghanies." Supplemented by four maps and eight appendices containing contemporary accounts of the revival, the book represents an exhaustive search of available sources and is doubtless an accurate and impartial study of a phase of American history hitherto unexplored.

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**Introduction to American History.** By Woodburn and Moran.  
New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1916. Pp. vi + 302.

Our distance from the Old World, and the American idea and attitude of self sufficiency cause us to forget our European origin and account for the small amount of attention the average young student gives to this fact when studying the history of America; we are prone to look upon our history as beginning with the landing of the Mayflower, forgetting that it is but a continuation of that of Europe, just as we forget that our civilization is based on European civilization, differing from it only in the manner of its development. The purpose of this small volume by James Albert Woodburn and Thomas Francis Moran, both professors of history, the foremost at the University of Indiana and the latter at Purdue University, is to give to the child about to study American History, this European background.

The book begins with a chapter on the Dawn of History in

which the history of the Egyptians, Phoenicians, Chaldeans, Hebrews and of the Persians is briefly reviewed; in the twenty-five succeeding chapters, the Greeks, Romans, the Germans and the other people of Europe are treated of in turn, due space being given to the rise and spread of Christianity and to its influence on the European nations. The history of England is considered more at length than that of the other countries and there is an interesting chapter on English Life in the Middle Ages.

The Pilgrims and Explorers are given a chapter which is followed by one on the beginnings of discovery; another on the voyages and achievements of Columbus with a third dealing with his successors; the Cabots on the Atlantic Coast, Americus Vesputius in South America, Balboa on the Pacific Coast and Cartier in Canada. The next chapter is devoted to the conquests of Spain in the New World and the succeeding ones treat of the rivalry between France and England on the one hand and Spain on the other for supremacy in both the Old World and the New and of the fight between the Dutch and the Spaniards. The last chapter deals with the early attempts of the English to found colonies in North America with the final establishment of a permanent colony at Jamestown, Va., in the year 1607.

Thus in twenty-six chapters covering almost 300 pages, the child is given the introduction to the study of American history: an introduction written in a most attractive style which will appeal not only to the children for whom it is primarily intended, but to those as well who have passed the years of childhood should they chance to read its pages. It has the charm and swing of a fairy tale and like a fairy tale holds the interest until the end of the final chapter.

The questions and suggestions at the end of each chapter will be a source of help to the pupil as will the pronouncing list which follows them. The illustrations in color are very well done and the others, though, of course, not so attractive, are well chosen; both will be of advantage in the work of imagination so necessary to the study of history. The suggestions to the teacher which the pages preceding the index contain, will, if carried out, make the imparting of the subject easier. All things considered it is a text-book which one is glad to recommend.